The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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All is but lip wisdom which wants experience.

WHOLE NO. 1136 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 45

Congress Must Provide Federal Relief For Unemployment

For many months the American Federation of Labor has declared that State and local relief is utterly unable to care for the distress resulting from the refusal of these who own and control industry to employ millions of working men and women.

The Federation has also declared that Federal relief on a grandiose scale and without red tape is absolutely necessary to mitigate the suffering resulting from this nationwide tragedy.

The position of the A. F. of L. is abundantly confirmed by authorities on the extent of unemployment and relief needs who have appeared before the Senate Committee on Manufactures in the hearings on the bill sponsored by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado to make available $500,000,000 for Federal aid.

The terrible inadequacy of the present State and local relief was stressed by Waldo West, secretary of the American Association of Social Workers. He told the Committee that there were from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 families, numbering from 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 persons in need of relief, and that the money and supplies provided for them are far below the lowest standards hitherto regarded as necessary to sustain life.

"I am not talking of revolution," he said, "but of the danger that our people will get too hungry to protest and merely sit on the curbstone."

He claimed the multiplicity of relief agencies brings to light the lack of organization. People have to stand in one line to get work, in another to get shoes, in another for food. With all this wandering around from agency to agency, he declared that no cash is supplied for the minor and essential needs of the jobless.

"If there is anything that will make people beggars it is this shopping around for relief," he said.

Mr. West made a discerned criticism of relief organizations for the narrow standards they have established in providing for the destitute. He declared that in addition to food, relief should also include light, heat, shelter and clothes, which are all fundamental requirements if an individual is not to suffer mentally as well as physically.

He joined with the American Federation of Labor and other progressive forces in urging the immediate enactment by Congress of the La Follette-Costigan bill providing relief to the amount of $500,000,000.

It is the solemn duty of Congress to rise to the necessities of the occasion and provide Federal relief promptly either by the enactment of the La Follette-Costigan bill or a similar measure.

If Congress does less than this the masses will be warranted in concluding that the right of all persons to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness declared in the Declaration of Independence is nothing but a paper right. They will also be convinced that the pledge in the United States Constitution to secure for all our people the blessings of liberty is but a jingle of words without serious purpose, and that our Government is no longer a Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

It is high time for Congress to show statesmanship and a fidelity to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the unemployment problem.

A More Effective Income Tax

The Federal income tax is frequently criticized because of its favoritism for corporations and wealthy people. There are many exemptions under the law for the well-to-do.

It is often stated, and probably with truth, that the amount of income tax paid by the rich depends on how skilled the accountants are who fill out the returns.

It is undeniable that there are hundreds of experts throughout the United States whose sole business is to advise the rich how to keep corporations and individuals who find that money spent for expert knowledge on schemes to get exemptions which will pass the Treasury Department is a very profitable investment.

Representative Anthony J. Griffin of New York proposes to do away with this favoritism for the rich and well-to-do by levying a one-cent tax on every dollar of gross income from all sources, without deductions or other qualifications. He claims this small tax would yield around $1,400,000,000 a year. In explaining his proposal Representative Griffin said:

"In 1930 the total corporation income was more than $120,000,000,000 and the total individual income was more than $60,000,000,000. That makes a total income of $141,000,000,000 which at one cent per dollar would yield a direct, reliable, inseparable revenue of $1,410,000,000.

"Such a tax is a true income tax because it is computed on income and not on what is represented to be left over after the maker of the return has cudgeled his brain to take advantage of every leak in the law to magnify his deductions and exemptions.

"It is not the Government's business what one spends for charity, losses in the stock market, lay outs in business, losses by bad debts, or spends in amusement. All these authorized deductions are only open doors inviting fraud and dishonesty."

In its struggle to balance the budget, Congress might well scan the present income tax law and ascertain to what extent the many exemptions for corporations and individuals are legitimate or merely clever devices of tax-dodgers and their legislative agents in Congress to secure very great benefits from the Government without paying the taxes which the ordinary rules of equity, if not the provisions of law, impose upon them.

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION APPROVES 30-HOUR WEEK

State Unemployment Board Recommends 6-Hour Day and 5-Day Week on Public Works and 5-Day Week in State Service Generally to Provide Jobs for the Unemployed.

San Francisco, Calif.—The California State Unemployment Commission, in their report to the Governor and State legislature, recommended that the State should adopt the 6-hour day and 5-day week on all public works, and should, wherever possible, put the 5-day week into effect in all branches of the State service.

The commission was created in 1931 to study problems relating to unemployment and to formulate plans and recommend legislation to assist in the solution of these problems. The commission consists of the following members, appointed by Gov. Rolph: Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, chairman; Rheba Crawford Splivalo, O. K. Cushing and Will J. French. Dr. Louis Bloch is secretary and director of surveys for the commission.

Work Spreading

With regard to providing employment, the commission states that, since all industries are not affected to the same extent by labor-saving devices, uniform legislation does are not at the present time desirable.

It is their opinion that instead of such legislative uniformity, it would be better to make it a function of the State Department of Industrial Relations to promote and encourage the spreading of work in all industries which are confronted with a serious unemployment problem.

This function, it is held, should not be confined to the present emergency, but should be exercised in whatever conditions in any industry warrant.

The State, as an employer of labor, the commission points out, should divide its own work among as many employees as is practicable and consistent with the budget. By adopting such a policy of work-spreading during the present emergency, the State will give added impetus to this practice in private industry.

30 Hours for Two Years

In order to put these proposals into effect, the commission recommends the enactment of two measures. One of these would be an emergency law, effective until July 1, 1935, unless terminated sooner by the Governor, which would establish a 6-hour day and a 5-day week on all State public works. It would also provide that in all branches of the State service the 5-day week should, whenever practicable, be adopted.

Shorter Hours Not Mandatory

The other measure would amend the law creating the Department of Industrial Relations to make it the duty of this department to recommend the hours to be worked in an industry, or to make other recommendations as to spreading employment.

It is specified that the department, in making its recommendations, should consider the suggestions of employers and employees within the industry; also, that the department should keep a public record of employers who comply and those who fail to comply with its recommendations.

Federal Income Tax List Increases by 1,700,000

Washington.—The United States Bureau of Internal Revenue announced that income tax return blanks on which persons who had an aggregate gross income of $5,000 or more or an aggregate net income of $2,500 or more in 1932, the Bureau said, in explaining the new income tax law.

Approximately 1,500,000 persons reported taxable incomes for 1931 under the laws governing incomes for that year. The new income tax provisions included in the Revenue Act, passed by Congress last June, added about 1,700,000 persons to the list of those required to file returns for 1932, the Treasury Department estimated.

A. F. of L. FAVORS TARIFF TO PROTECT OIL INDUSTRY

In the summary of the proceedings of the 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor, published in the December 16, 1932, issue of the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, it was stated that the convention "disapproved" a resolution favoring a protective tariff for the petroleum industry.

The statement was a compiler's error. The paragraph should read:

Tariff.—The convention **approved** legislation to protect the petroleum industry of the United States against cheaply-produced foreign oil."

$500,000,000 RELIEF BILL BACKED BY GREEN

Tells Senate Committee Half Our Population Are In Need—Congress Must Act to Relieve the Unemployment Crisis Which Is Destroying Millions of People.

Washington.—Declaring that "nearly half our population are now living below the minimum needed to maintain health and efficiency," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Manufactures Committee that the Federation gave its full support to the La Follette-Costigan $500,000,000 Federal unemployment relief bill.

Mr. Green pointed out that private contributions to relief needs made through Community Chests will be 20 per cent less this year than last year.

"Yet," he added, "the demand for relief is rising."

He declared that data collected by the American Federation of Labor confirmed the statements of other witnesses that actual slow starvation is widespread in the nation. "The damage," he said, "is terrible, irreparable."

He emphasized "the great decline in human values—health, faith, hope, morale—that will stay with us for a long time.

If the Nation thoroughly understood the conditions prevailing, he insisted, public opinion would force Congress to adopt the La Follette-Costigan bill or a similar measure.

MANUFACTURERS FAVOR THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

New England Textile Mill Owners Support Black Bill — Machinery Makes Shorter Hours Necessary to Provide Work for All—Wages Must Not Be Cut Under Thirty-Hour Schedule.

Washington.—Declaring that the future success of manufacturing industries in the United States depends upon forced curtailment of production by increasing the hours of operation, textile manufacturers gave their support to the bill sponsored by Senator Black of Alabama in favor of the compulsory thirty-hour week throughout the Nation.

Austin T. Levy, president of the Stillwater Worsted Mills of Harrisville, R. I., and Charles B. Rockwell, Jr., vice president and treasurer of the Collins-Aikman Corporation, plush manufacturers, both of Bristol, R. I., told the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is holding hearings on the bill, that technological and economic developments of recent years have produced conditions which make it impossible to employ women on the present conceived full time basis.

Mr. Levy declared that the reduction in hours which he favored would be without reduction in wages. In some instances, he said, wages should even be increased.

Emphasizing the great strides made by technological developments during recent years, he said that in the worsted industry in 1923 it took one product about a yard of cloth at 57 per cent less cost than in 1913.

Because of the unemployment caused by machinery Mr. Levy claimed that it would never again be possible for all persons who want work to be employed forty-eight hours a week. This, he added, is nothing new in our history, which has been one of shortening of hours in industrial labor and, as hours of employment have decreased, pay rates increased, and the prosperity of the country has gone forward.

Turning to the losses to the Nation due to the present unemployment, Mr. Levy said the direct loss in wages and relief payments totals twenty billion dollars annually, with indirect losses far in excess of that figure. When you ponder that vast sum, he suggested, the whole foreign debt becomes insignificant and our foreign security redistributes the unimportant.

"We have a market at our own doors of twenty billion dollars a year," he declared. "Where in the world else can it be found such a market? Where else in the world does it exist?"

He described the stock market crash of 1929 as a "poker game on a grand scale indulged in by a small section of the population. There is no connection between that unwarranted speculation and the real value of things built by the people.

"But when the order went forth that there must be a liquidation of labor, the depression began, for then we proceeded to tear down our markets, and when we tore our markets down we could no longer produce.

"A cycle has been started, a continuous process of destruction from which we will not emerge unless we do exactly what is contemplated in the Black bill—establish the compulsory 30-hour week on a nationwide basis."

Mr. Rockwell thought the bill should merely prescribe the 30-hour week without specifying the number of hours per day. He said such legislation would affect the total number of hours of idle time. It would merely redistribute the idle time so that some leisure and some work would be possible for everyone, instead of 40 per cent remaining idle all the time.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS SUPPORT 30-HOUR WEEK

Washington.—Arthur J. Lovell, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, told the Senate Judiciary Committee considering the Black 30-hour week bill that his organization, representing 125,000 employes, 40,000 of whom are out of work, strongly favored the measure.

He expressed belief that the United States would not long tolerate the conditions forced upon it with the unemployed growing desperate, he was not so sure but what they would resort to strikes if some provision were not made to provide employment.

"Legislation should be enacted to make such provisions without resorting to strikes," he said.

He pointed out that improved engines and cars, bridges and tracks have thrown thousands of men out of work during the last decade as well as existing changes in methods.

Relief for 1,000,000 Needed In Pennsylvania, Kennedy Says

Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers Raps Methods of Reconstruction Finance Corporation—$10,000 Miners Idle—Federal Aid Necessary.

Washington.—The havoc which unemployment has wrought among the coal miners was vividly presented by Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, at the Senate hearing on the La Follette-Costigan bill to provide $500,000,000 for Federal relief.

Indescribable Suffering

Mr. Kennedy said, in part:

"The conditions which prevail in the coal mining areas of the present time are indescribable. If you have not seen these conditions with your own eyes, or visited these areas you can have no adequate conception of the distress and human suffering there.

"The darkest places in the tragedy of unemployment which now hangs over America are to be found in these coal mining regions. This is especially true of the bituminous coal mining States, for the reason that, as is well known, the coal industry was in a distressed and disordered condition prior to the industrial and financial breakdown in 1929.

Law of the Jungle Operates

"It has been over-developed for many years and subjected to the law of the jungle so far as competition was concerned, with the mine workers in the residual sufferers from these conditions. The advent of the depression, therefore, intensified a condition which was already most grievous and deplorable.

"For the United States, as a whole, we estimate that there are about 210,000 coal miners unemployed at the present time. Of this total, 50,000 are from the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, and the remainder from the bituminous fields.

397,579 Families Receive Relief

"According to the records of the Department of Public Welfare of the State of Pennsylvania, upon the Advisory Board of which I hold membership, the increase in the number of families receiving relief for the period, 1931-1932, was as follows:

December, 1931..... 165,000
May, 1932..... 335,579
December, 1932..... 397,579

"For the year 1931, the State expended $27,000,000 for direct relief and used the proceeds of a bond issue of $25,000,000 for work relief. Up to the close of 1932, the State has only been able to borrow $12,832,533 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On January 5, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced a further loan of $18,868,208 to assist relief needs for this month and February.

Shabby Treatment by Finance Body

"The needs for relief have been so great and the funds so inadequate that the State has only been able to extend aid in the form of food and has had nothing available for shoes, clothing, shelter, or fuel.

"In this connection, I wish to make the statement that Pennsylvania feels, in my judgment, very shabby treatment from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in that (1) the amounts granted have been entirely too small in comparison to the needs of Pennsylvania; (2) such small amounts as have been granted have been given sparingly; and (3) the total relief resources provide only for food and certain types of shoes for school children, people in the State of Pennsylvania are in need of shoes and both inner and outer clothing."

Peculiar Conditions in Coal Industry

"In this connection, the Committee should bear constantly in mind the fact that from the standpoint of employment and relief, the problem presented by the coal industry is peculiar.

"Operations are conducted in isolated regions, as a rule, where coal mining is the only industry. They are separated from community chests and other social and relief agencies and from other opportunities for employment.

Starving Children

"In many cases, especially in the Southern States, coal operations in some areas have, during the depression, been carried on, but the population, having no resources for moving, have been forced to remain, and now have no work to help."

Pointing out that the United States Children's Bureau, the American Friends Service Committee, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the American Red Cross had given a great deal of help to the destitute in the coal mining sections, Mr. Kennedy continued:

Miners Are in Despair

"The relief needs have grown greater and more intense. In most areas now only local relief is available and even this at many places only on a most restricted basis. Utter despair and desperation are taking hold of the unemployed mine workers. Food and clothing are urgently needed. Local and State funds are unavailable. Federal relief loans have been inadequate. Sickness, malnutrition, causing pellagra and other dreadful diseases will take the toll unless more milk is supplied to little children and to expectant and nursing mothers.

2,000,000 Persons Affected

"Two-thirds of the unemployment and suffering is located within the six leading coal mining States, in detached and isolated regions, where there are no other industrial undertakings. The other third is distributed over Western and Southwestern States. About 2,000,000 persons are affected. Merchants are bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy. Banks have closed or written funds; banks have suspended. Coal mining counties and towns have been forced to collect taxes and have exhausted their credit. Conditions are at a devastating height and are intensified upon most soft coal mining areas.

Federal Relief Necessary

"On the basis of my investigations, plus my personal knowledge of the situation in Pennsylvania, I say to this committee that the relief now being afforded is hopelessly inadequate, even in States where local, State and Federal funds have been pooled in trying to meet the needs of the situation.

"The United Mine Workers of America are in favor of the La Follette-Costigan bill. We believe that the adoption of this proposed legislation will cut red tape, put relief matters on a more efficient basis, and that the groundwork is laid for better and more efficient work between the Federal and State Governments, and that as a result, more adequate relief will be provided for the victims of unemployment in the country."

PROTECT SCHOOLS, SAYS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Children's Opportunities for Education Must Not Be Curtailed—Federal Loans to States Urged—Price Levels Should Be Raised to Increase Purchasing Power.

Washington.—A strong declaration against any reduction in the educational opportunities for children was made here by the Citizens Conference on the Crisis in Education.

The conference, called by President Hoover, was planned by the American Federation of Labor and the American Council on Education. The A. F. of L. sent ten delegates headed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation.

Declaring that "education is a fundamental obligation, related inseparably to long term economic conditions and to forms of governmental administration set up by organized society to provide for the general welfare," the conference insisted that "educational procedure must be evaluated eventually in terms of far-reaching and broadly-inclusive social purpose."

Necessity of Education

The conference held that school costs must be adjusted to long-term economic conditions with no damage to the child. It asserted that education is a necessity, not a luxury, since the growth of the child cannot be halted or postponed during an economic emergency."

Administrative Economies

It was the conviction of the conference that the present system of education "should be eliminated through the abolishing of control and interference with education by politicians, or political appointments and political corruption."

Emphasis was also laid on the necessity of reorganizing and consolidating local school districts and the centralization of administrative control in school systems.

The conference urged Congress to provide for Federal assistance to education by "emergency loans for a limited period to such States as may make an adequate showing of their inability to maintain reasonable standards for support of public school education."

Raise Price Levels

"Immediate efforts," the conference said, "should be made through the raising of the general level of commodity prices, the correction of serious maldistribution of purchasing power, otherwise, to increase the volume of income and purchasing power, and thus to provide the moneys for a proper educational program." The conference declared that if this is not done widespread injury will result, not only to the cause of education, but to the welfare of all obligations, public and private."

In the interest of safeguarding education, the conference declared it was opposed to the "shortening of the school year below the existing standard previous to the depression," and emphasized the necessity of special efforts to maintain school advantages for underprivileged groups, particularly the Negroes."

LABOR MUST MOBILIZE FOR THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

By ELLIS SEARLES
Editor, Railway Workers Journal

It is up to labor to bring about the thirty-hour week. Already doleful noises are coming from the directors of several big industries whose officials declare the six-hour day and the five-day week are impracticable.

But is it? No progress has been made by labor except through constant struggle. Labor is much more far-sighted than capital. The worker constantly looks ahead. The employer, for the most part, are content to sit on the side-lines until forced to put up and take part in the activities of the changing world.

Organized labor, through typographical Union in a national referendum voted almost two to one in favor of the thirty-hour week. Other publications will probably take similar action. Still others, as in the building trades and electrical workers, here and there, have put the shorter work week into operation.

Many international union headquarters have voted for the five-day week, and in some of the larger cities mercantile establishments close the five days a week during the summer season, and a few the year 'round.

There is a definite showing which way the wind is blowing. The worker is clearly ready to go into action.

The primary purpose of every enterprise, coal mining included, is to supply profitable employment to those engaging, not as an ethical obligation entirely, but as a wise economic law. People must have money—purchasing power—if they are to buy and fulfill their obligations. Some few coal operators are beginning to see this philosophy is right.

The larger employers of men in the jobs the better off everybody is. A greater wage-earning force means more jobs, and labor will leave no stone unturned to bring about the happy condition.

SAN FRANCISCO ADOPTS THIRTY-HOUR WEEK PLAN

Municipal Construction Work Also Goes on Higher Wage Scale to Maintain Earnings Under Shorter Hours.

San Francisco, Calif.—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors adopted the six-hour day, thirty-hour week, with a wage increase of 10 per cent, for labor on municipal construction projects during the next six months.

Officials say the scale will affect more than 80 per cent of the labor involved and will increase the monthly pay of the scheduled projects, as based on city civil service recommendations, approved in favor of unemployment insurance, they are really opposed to it. While the wage increase is 10 per cent, the greater the misery, the larger their membership. Their plan of campaign is to call strikes and then prevent their settlement. In all the history of the Communist movement in the United States they never settled a strike. They always kept it going until the Union was broken up.

Dunne Expelled from A. F. of F. Convention

"William Dunne, who appeared before your Committee, was expelled from the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1928. He never was known to do a constructive act. Like the other Communists his hobby was to tear down.

"During the discussion on the expulsion of Dunne from the American Federation of Labor convention, William Green, now president of the A. F. of L., but then representing the United Mine Workers, reviewed at some length the activities of Dunne, who as editor of the Butte Bulletin visited the Pennsylvania coal fields during the strike.

Employed by Communists

"Mr. Green pointed out that Dunne's wages, railroad fare and other expenses were, according to the letter, sent by workers to the local representative in Pittsburgh, to be paid during his stay in Pennsylvania by the Workers' Party, which Party was then and has continued with the Third Internationale at Moscow.

"Dunne wrote articles for the Butte Bulletin in which he attacked the officials of the organized labor movement and the officials of the United Mine Workers of America in particular.

False Charges Against Him

"Phillip Murray of the United Mine Workers corroborated the statements made by Delegate Green concerning Dunne's activities in Pennsylvania coal fields. He said the stories circulated by Dunne through the Bulletin, to the effect that the officers of the United Mine Workers had betrayed the miners in the coal fields in Pennsylvania in the 1922 strike were false. Delegate Phillip Murray pointed out the falsity of this charge by showing that through the assistance and the support given by the United Mine Workers the wages of the miners in the coal fields had been raised from $4.50 to $7.50 per day with a reduction in the working hours from ten to eight per day.

"Let me impress upon you this fact —that Dunne was expelled from the American Federation of Labor, because he is under orders to speak for Soviet Russia."

COLORADO OLD-AGE PENSION LAW INVALID, COURT SAYS

State Judicial Body Claims Administrative Authority Violated Constitution—Justice Hilliard Dissents.

Denver, Colo.—The Supreme Court of Colorado declared the State old-age pension law unconstitutional two years after it was enacted by the State legislature and one year after it was to have gone into effect. The decision was a split one. Justice Hilliard in a dissenting opinion said the act was constitutional.

The court said that the invalid feature of the law was the section which gave the power to the county commissioners and placed control of the county funds for paying the pensions in the hands of the county judges instead of the county commissioners.

The court sustained the validity of the law was initiated by the Denver Bar Association and enacted by the people.

This provision of the act, the court said, "takes the power from the county commissioners, to whom the legislature has expressly committed them, and gives it to a county judge, from whom the legislature has expressly denied it. No legislation ever presented a clearer case of conferring judicial power on non-judicial officers."

In his dissenting opinion Justice Hilliard said: "My conviction is that what was attempted by the legislature in the premise, in general and in detail, is well within the constitutional power of the law making body. Administrative difficulties, even if real, and I regard those urged as fanciful, could be the subject of further legislation."

The Colorado old-age pension law required the payment of pensions to indigent persons who had reached the age of 70 and had lived in the State for 15 years.

Green Condemns New Wage Cut For Employes of Government

Lowering of Living Standards Denounced as False Economy—Wage Cutting Increases Economic Distress—Senators Urged to Defeat Economy Committee's Extra Pay Slash Proposal.

Washington.—A strong condemnation of the recommendation of the Senate Economy Committee that Congress should impose a further pay cut of one and one-half per cent on Government employes was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to each Senator.

"The wage reduction imposed upon Government employes through the enactment of the Economy Bill at the last session of Congress caused Labor to smart under a keen sense of injustice," Mr. Green said.

"This feeling is intensified as a result of the recommendation of the Economy Committee of the Senate that a further reduction of one and two-thirds per cent be imposed upon Government employes.

"Because I wish very much that you may know the opinion of Labor on these feelings and its objection to the recommendation of the Senate Economy Committee, I am taking the liberty of writing you.

Wage Cuts Injure Government

"I earnestly ask you, as a friend of Labor or as one who is sympathetic toward Labor's aims and purposes, to vote against the recommendation of the Economy Committee of the United States Senate.

"The Government will not be helped, but thousands of workers will be injured through the imposition of further wage reductions.

"It is a false economy which calls for a lowering of the living standards of Government workers at a period when widespread human distress and intense misery prevails throughout the Nation.

"The need of the hour is to enhance buying power, to increase commodity prices, to create a demand as well as to enlarge the market for manufactured goods and agricultural products.

"Obviously normal conditions cannot be restored unless this purpose is realized and this result is accomplished.

Economic Distress Increased

"Three years of wage-cutting have brought the Country to the present point of human degradation and economic distress.

"It is inconceivable that we would add to this miserable situation through a reduction in buying power imposed upon Government employes collected, to bring about a return of normal conditions through an increase in mass buying power.

"I shall watch with very great interest the vote which the Senate casts upon this proposal to further reduce the salaries and wages of Government employes.

"A most earnestly hope that your vote will be cast in opposition to such a proposal."

Hushing Scourges Communists For Attacks on Organized Labor

American Federation of Labor Legislative Representative Tells Senate Committee That Weinstock and Dunne Seek the Destruction of the Labor Movement and Advocate the Overthrow of the Government by Force—Weinstock's "Unemployment Insurance Committee" Is Not Connected with the Federation.

Washington.—W. C. Hushing, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, gave William Francis Dunne and Louis Weinstock, representing Communist organizations, a sound drubbing for their false statements regarding the A. F. of L., the United Mine Workers of America, and the officials of these two organizations, before the Senate Judiciary Committee during the hearings on the Black thirty-hour week bill.

Weinstock was the representative of the alleged "American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance," while Dunne represented the Trade Union Unity League. Dunne admitted he was a Communist and believed in the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

Communist Propaganda Scheme

Mr. Hushing told the Judiciary Committee he had no objection to the speech, but he felt that witnesses should confine themselves to the subject, which was the Black bill for the six-hour day and five-day week. He questioned whether Senators were living up to their oath of office when they permitted known Communists, who advocate the overthrow of the Government by force—and especially Dunne, who represented a foreign government —to use the Committee as a sounding board for their propaganda, with the effect that the officers of the United Mine Workers had betrayed the miners in the coal fields in Pennsylvania in the 1922 strike were "a lie." Delegate Phillip Murray pointed out the falsity of this charge by showing that through the assistance and the support given by the United Mine Workers the wages of the miners in the coal fields had been raised from $4.50 to $7.50 per day with a reduction in the working hours from ten to eight per day.

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